

ebb tide before he could land, and had to force his way back through the mangroves. Apart from coconuts the officers had had nothing to eat or drink since leaving their station. At nightfall, after much weary marching, they discovered an empty house, and were able to make a raft on which they set off. Their only relief from the mosquitos was to dip their heads under the water. The coconut milk which they carried in bottles had turned sour by this time, and by the evening of the third day both were completely exhausted. Commander Bridgeman, indeed, was almost insensible.

“The tide carried the raft out to sea and the raft became waterlogged, so that Flight-Commander Moon had to support his comrade in his arms in order to keep the almost unconscious man’s head out of water. The two spent thirteen hours on the raft on the fourth day, and for at least nine hours were on the open sea. Again and again Commander Bridgeman was washed off the raft and rescued again by his brother-officer, until at last he died of exhaustion and exposure. During the afternoon of the fourth day the tide carried the raft back to within a short distance of the shore, and the survivor managed to regain the land. In his final struggle to shore his face, hands, and feet were severely cut by the rocks. A native conducted him to two Germans who were living near, and there he collapsed. He soon recovered, however, and is now quite well. Commander Bridgeman’s body was washed ashore a few days afterwards, and was buried by the Germans.”

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#### IX.—*Notices of recent Ornithological Publications.*

##### *Despott on Maltese Birds.*

[Ornithological notes from the Maltese Islands (July-December, 1916).  
By G. Despott, M.B.O.U. *Archivum Melitense*, 1917, pp. 251-256.]

Mr. Despott, whose paper on the birds of Malta was published in ‘The Ibis’ last year, continues to record all ornithological occurrences of interest in the Maltese

Islands. The present contribution, dealing with the last half of the year 1916, is drawn up in diary form and mentions the arrival from the north of many migratory birds. An Egyptian Vulture and a flock of Oyster-catchers, both birds of rare occurrence, are mentioned as having been recently observed, the former in November, the latter in August.

*Gladstone on Lord Lilford's Coloured Figures of British Birds.*

[Handbook to Lord Lilford's Coloured Figures of the Birds of the British Islands. By Hugh S. Gladstone, M.A., &c., &c. Pp. 1-69. London (Bickers & Son), 1917. 8vo. Price 12s. 6d.]

This is a bibliophile's labour of love and must have cost Mr. Gladstone much time and patience to draw up. As is known to many ornithologists, there were two editions of Lord Lilford's well-known and justly prized "Coloured Figures." Both were issued in parts, and after a time the second edition caught up, so to speak, the first, and the last eight parts appeared simultaneously.

Mr. Gladstone has carefully worked out the rather complicated history of the two editions and gives us a table showing the exact date of issue of each part of the two editions, their contents, and the number of copies printed. Another table is in the form of an index indicating the name of the artist and lithographers of each plate and the part in which it appears. Out of 421 plates, 260 were drawn by Mr. A. Thorburn and 125 by the late Mr. J. G. Keulemans.

A third table gives some account of certain "suppressed plates" which were either not considered of sufficient merit or which had not been drawn from the correct bird. Some of these have got on the market and caused considerable confusion.

Any book-lover or ornithologist possessing a copy of Lord Lilford's work should certainly consult Mr. Gladstone's book if he is in any doubt as to the history of his particular copy.

*Gyldenstolpe on the heel-pads of Birds.*

[Notes on the heel-pads in certain families of Birds. By Nils Gyldenstolpe. Ark. f. Zool. Stockholm, vol. xi. no. 12, 1917, pp. 1-15; 16 figs.]

As is well known, some young birds have a thickened heel-pad on the proximal end of the tarso-metatarsus. Dr. Günther first called attention to this structure in the Wryneck in 'The Ibis' for 1890 (p. 411). Other writers have described similar structures in the case of other birds, and in this short paper Count Gyldenstolpe has collected together a short list of those species in which he has found this peculiarity. As would naturally be expected, the heel-pads are generally found in those birds which breed in holes in trees or on the ground, as the pads assist the young birds to move about. In some groups, such as the Toucans, Barbets, and some of the Woodpeckers, the pads are furnished with pointed tubercles which no doubt enable the young bird to obtain a greater leverage when moving about. In some others, such as the Rollers, Hoopoes, and Bee-eaters, the edges of the scales covering the pads are raised up and roughened. Many of these cases are described and figured by Count Gyldenstolpe in his interesting communication.

*Gyldenstolpe on Malay Birds.*

[On Birds and Mammals from the Malay Peninsula. By Nils Gyldenstolpe. Ark. f. Zool. Stockholm, vol. x. no. 26, 1917, pp. 1-31.]

This paper contains an account of two small collections of birds made by Count Gyldenstolpe's Dyak collector in the Malay Peninsula. The first, consisting of 44 species, was formed at Bukit Tangga, a mountain station at about 1300 feet elevation, in the State of Negri Sembilan. It contained no novelties or anything of special interest. The second collection, a rather larger one with representatives of 90 species, was formed in the low country near the mouth of the Perak river, and is now in the Museum at Stockholm. One species, *Locustella certhiola*, is recorded for the first time in the Malay Peninsula. It is, as would

be expected, a winter visitor only and breeds in Siberia. It could hardly be hoped, after the thorough investigations made by Messrs. Robinson and Kloss, that much remains for other collectors in the low country of the Malay Peninsula.

*Mathews on Australian Birds.*

[The Birds of Australia. By Gregory M. Mathews. Vol. vi. pt. 5, pp. 373-444, pls. 303-316. London (Witherby), September 1917. 4to.]

Mr. Mathews's book keeps on the even tenor of its way, and furnishes us with well-chosen compilations of the life-histories of species, accompanied by excellent illustrations. The present part deals with ten of the Parrots.

Of these *Barnardius zonarius* (Shaw and Nodder) is shown to be identical with *semitorquatus* of Quoy and Gaimard, while *occidentalis* is classified merely as one of six subspecies. *Purpureicephalus* is upheld—chiefly on account of its peculiar long bill—as a distinct genus, with one species (*spurius* of Kuhl) synonymous with *pileatus* of Vigors and *rufifrons* of Lesson. The subspecies *carteri* is discarded.

Next comes a series of small but beautiful Parrakeets, beginning with *Psephotus* which has two species, *hamatopus* and *varius*. The former is permitted to keep a subspecific form, *virescens*, while the latter has four, *orientalis* and *ethelæ* being new and *rosinæ* being cancelled. The name *varius* must stand, as *multicolor* is preoccupied and *dulciei* antedated; moreover, a new subgenus *Clarkona* is proposed for this bird.

*Northiella*, founded for *Platycercus hamatogaster* of Gould, has caused considerable trouble, but, finally, *xanthorrhous* and *hematorrhous* of Bonaparte prove not specifically separable, though the latter with *pallescens* and *alter* may still be allowed to hold subspecific rank.

*Psephotellus pulcherrimus*, with its form rightly named "*dubius*," is probably extinct; *P. chrysopterygius* has one subspecies (*dissimilis*) allowed it, which used to be considered a distinct species. The names *P. blaauwi* and *P. cucullatus* were given to birds from the same locality as *dissimilis*.

*Neopsephotus* is noted as peculiar for its crepuscular habits, while the single subspecies *pallida* is suppressed. Finally, *Neonanodes* has four species, of which *chrysogaster* Lath. (= *aurantia* Gould), with two subspecies, and *chryso-stomus* Kuhl (= *venustus* Temm.), also apparently with two, are included here.

*Peters on the birds of Santo Domingo.*

[Birds from the northern coast of the Dominican Republic. By James L. Peters. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Cambridge, Mass., lxi. 1917, pp. 391-426.]

Although the Island of Hispaniola, which is now divided politically into two independent Republics—that of the French-speaking Haiti to the west and the Spanish-speaking Santo Domingo to the east,—was discovered by Columbus and was the first settled land in the New World, its birds are less known perhaps than those of any other West Indian Island.

In pre-Linnean days, however, a M. Chervain collected a considerable number of the native birds and sent them to M. de Reamur in Paris, where they were described by Brisson. These formed the basis of a good many names found in Linnæus' and Gmelin's Systems. In the last few years a good deal of ornithological exploration by American collectors has been done and some very interesting new forms have been described (see Ibis, 1917, pp. 256, 438).

Mr. Peters, the author of the present paper, spent about two months of the winter of 1916 on the northern coast of S. Domingo and made very considerable collections for the Museum at Cambridge, Mass. Ninety-two species are listed, with field-notes and native Spanish names. One new subspecies, a Black-collared Swift (*Streptoprocne zonaris melanotis*), described in the Proceedings of the New England Zoological Club, was discovered, and the form of the Golden Warbler of the island, shown to be a well-marked race, must bear the name *Dendroica petechia albicollis* (Gmel.).

There are also a number of other remarks and rectifications of taxonomic interest as well as the field-notes.

*Roberts on South African Birds.*

[Ornithological Notes. By Austin Roberts. Ann. Transvaal Mus. v. 1917, pp. 246-262.

Descriptions of a new species and genus of Flycatcher from East Africa and two new subspecies of Guinea-Fowls from South Africa. Id. *ibid.* vi. 1917, pp. 1-3.]

The first portion of the first paper quoted is occupied with a somewhat severe criticism of Mr. Claude Grant's action in a recent paper published in our pages (*Ibis*, 1915) on Captain Cosens's East African collection, in which some of Mr. Roberts's proposed new forms are discredited. Mr. Roberts recognizes four Scops Owls in South Africa—one from Cape Colony, one from the Orange Free State and north-east Cape Colony, one from the Transvaal, and one from Portuguese East Africa. Mr. Grant believes that there is only one form which varies so much individually that no constant character can be found warranting the recognition of separate races. A final decision on this question can only be made, of course, by careful comparison of a large amount of material, and even that examined by Mr. Roberts himself hardly seems sufficient in the case of such a notoriously difficult group as the Scops Owls. Other differences of opinion exist between Mr. Roberts and Mr. Grant in regard to *Lophoceros nasutus maraisi* and subspecies of *Irrisor* and *Rhinopomastus* recently described by the former writer. Mr. Claude Grant is now on service in East Africa, but later on when he comes back to England he may perhaps be able to defend his position in these matters.

In a second note Mr. Roberts informs us that *Vinago calva* and *Francolinus hartlaubi* have recently been obtained by Lieut. Finch-Davies at Otavi in the north of the South-west African Protectorate. These species, though previously recorded from southern Angola, have not hitherto been noticed within South African limits.

In another note three new subspecies are described—*Mirafra africanoides harei*, Damaraland, *Phyllastrephus terrestris rhodesia*, N.W. Rhodesia, and *Andropadus inportunus noomei*, N.E. Transvaal; while the description of *Spinus symonsi*, previously printed on a separate unpagged slip, is reprinted with additional matter.

A final note is of great interest and deals with the parasitic habit of some South-African Weavers and Finches.

It appears to us that a new word is required to denote the habit now known to be prevalent in several groups of birds of laying their eggs in the nests of other species. Perhaps Coccygism would meet the case. At any rate, Mr. Roberts seems to have proved without doubt that the Pin-tailed Widow-bird (*Vidua serena*) and Rendall's Seed-eater (*Anamolospiza imberbis*) should be included in this category, and in the latter case he is actually able to give a photograph of the young Seed-eater being fed by a pair of Black-chested Warblers (*Prinia flavicans*) who acted as foster-parents; his observations on this matter are full of interest.

The second paper quoted contains a description of *Chloropetella suahelica*, gen. et sp. nov., for a little Flycatcher nearest to *Chloropeta*, but differing in its narrower and more decurved bill and longer and more numerous rictal bristles. The type, and apparently the only specimen, was obtained by Mr. Roberts himself at Myiai, an outpost some forty miles south-west of Dar-es-Salaam, on the coast of what was German East Africa.

In the same note *Numida papillosa damarensis* from Windhuk, S.W. African Protectorate, and *Guttera edouardi symonsi*, Karkloof, alt. 3,500 ft., Natal, are described as new subspecies.

#### *Shufeldt on a fossil bird from Colorado.*

[Fossil Remains of what appears to be a Passerine Bird from the Florissant shales of Colorado. By R. W. Shufeldt. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. vol. 53, 1917, pp. 453-455, pls. 60-61.]

The fossil which Dr. Shufeldt here describes consists of the impression of the pelvic region and a limb-bone of a

bird. It appears to be referable to the Order Passeres, and the author compares it with a Purple Grackle (*Quiscalus purpureus*), to which it comes near in size, but wisely does not give it name as its affinities are so uncertain.

It was found by Prof. Cutler, of Denver University, at Florissant in the Rocky Mountains, where there is a deposit of oily shales from which large numbers of insects and plants have been obtained and described. The beds are of late tertiary age.

*White on the Birdlife of the South Australian coasts.*

[The Cruise of the 'Avocet' in search of Skuas and other things. By Capt. S. A. White, M.B.O.U. Pp. 1-68; many photos. Adelaide. sm. 8vo.]

In this booklet Captain White gives a popular account, reprinted from the 'Register,' an Adelaide newspaper, of several trips among the islands and harbours of Spencer and St. Vincent Gulfs, which form two deep indentations on the South Australian coasts. He was the guest of his friends the Messrs. Rymills, in their motor-yacht 'Avocet.'

Among other interesting places visited was the rookery of the Mutton-bird (*Neonectris tenuirostris brevicaudus*) on Althorpe Island, where thousands of these Petrels breed. Some interesting details are given of their habits at this time.

The most important result of the voyage was perhaps the taking of the Arctic Skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) for the first time in South Australian waters. It had only previously been noticed in Australian waters on one or two occasions. It was also proved by the examination of their stomachs that the Cormorant or Shag (*Hypoleucus varius hypoleucus*) does not consume edible fish, and should not therefore be ruthlessly destroyed as has been done hitherto.

*The Auk.*

[The Auk. A quarterly journal of Ornithology. Published by the American Ornithologists' Union. Vol. xxxiv. for 1917.]

The volume of the 'Auk' for last year consists of over



500 pages and contains much to interest Old World ornithologists, though naturally a good deal of space is occupied by local lists and records which appeal more to the members of the A. O. U.

Among the faunal papers are those of Major Allan Brooks, now serving in France, on the birds of Chilliwack in British Columbia, of H. L. Stoddard on the birds of Wisconsin, of Messrs. Philipp and Bowdish on the birds of New Brunswick with photographs of the nests of several of the rarer Warblers, of Messrs. Nichols, Murphy and Griscom on the birds of Long Island, and of C. A. Gianini on Alaskan birds; while Mr. W. P. Lowe, M.B.O.U., who has done so much good collecting work in Africa and elsewhere during the past few years, contributes some reminiscences of birdlife in Colorado, where he was residing from 1888 to 1901.

The most interesting new species is a Hawaiian Finch *Telespiza ultima*, described by Mr. W. A. Bryan from Nihoa, an outlying and very inaccessible island of the Hawaiian group between the main group and Laysan. It is probably the last member of the intensely interesting Hawaiian avifauna that remains unknown; hence the specific name. Other new forms described are *Buteo platypterus iowensis* Bailey, a dusky form of the Broad-winged Hawk from Iowa, *Sturnella neglecta confluenta* Rathburn from the coast-region of Washington State, and *Agelaius phoeniceus grinnelli* Howell from Salvador in Central America.

Mr. H. Oberholser has a number of articles on taxonomic points. Dealing with the White-breasted Nuthatch, the name of which is founded on Catesby's description from Carolina, he shows that the Nuthatch of South Carolina is more closely allied to the Florida form, which is distinct from the race in north-eastern United States which has hitherto been known as *Sitta c. carolinensis*, and he proposes to call the north-eastern race *Sitta c. cookei*, after the late Prof. W. W. Cooke. A series of articles deal with the status, relationships, and nomenclature of various North American

birds. In one of these he rejects the generic name *Bannermania* recently proposed by Mathews and Iredale for a Pacific Petrel, as well as *Cymochorea* Coues, which was revived by the same authors. He also discusses and criticises the changes proposed by Lord Rothschild and by Mathews & Iredale in the matter of the names of the Frigate-birds and Petrels.

With regard to the Waxwing (*Ampelis* or *Bombycilla garrulus*), which has been hitherto generally treated as a widely ranging but unvarying species from western Europe through Asia to eastern North America, Oberholser believes that he can distinguish three races—a darker European (*B. g. garrulus*), a somewhat paler central Asian (*B. g. centralasiæ* Poljakov), and a still paler and more greyish American (*B. g. pallidiceps* Reichw.). He also controverts the decision of the Committee of the B. O. U. in regard to the usage of the generic name *Ampelis* for the Waxwing, and believes that he is correct in the use of *Bombycilla*. A further examination of this question is desirable so that a definite and final conclusion can be reached acceptable to all ornithologists.

During his trip to Labrador in the summer of 1915, Dr. C. W. Townsend obtained a pair of Chickadees or Tits which he found to be a hitherto undescribed race and named *Penthestes hudsonicus nigricans*. In the winter of 1916-17 a great southward migration of Chickadees took place into the region about Boston, and Dr. Townsend had the satisfaction of recognizing his Labrador form among the migrating birds. In a short paper relating this he comments as follows:—"It is not often that the discoverer of a new race in a distant land is so fortunate as to have that race return his visit in his own home."

A paper on rather novel lines is that of Mr. H. Mousley, who has made a number of detailed observations on second nestings and laying. He finds that when the first nest and eggs are taken, about 70 per cent. of the birds make a second nest and about 30 per cent. two subsequent nests; that the new nest is made and the second clutch laid, on an average

about eleven days after the first set is taken ; that the second and third nests are placed in similar situations to the first and on an average about 66 yards away ; that the second and third clutches of eggs are similar in shape, colour, and markings to the first, but frequently differ in size and are generally smaller. Mr. Mousley's observations were made chiefly on (American) Warblers in the southern part of the Quebec Province of Canada.

The fact that the horny lining of the gizzard in birds is periodically shed and regurgitated was first pointed out by the late Mr. Bartlett, in the Zoological Gardens in London, in the case of the Hornbills. Mr. McAtee contributes a paper on this subject dealing especially with the case of the ducks, in which he believes this phenomenon is of frequent and regular occurrence.

There are many other contributions some of which have been already noticed in our pages, while others must be passed over, as this notice has already been unduly lengthy. Finally, we must mention that the present volume contains portraits with appropriate memoirs of three recently deceased Fellows of the American Ornithologists' Union—D. G. Elliot, W. W. Cooke, and F. E. L. Beal.

#### *The Avicultural Magazine.*

[The Avicultural Magazine: being the Journal of the Avicultural Society for the study of foreign and British birds in freedom and captivity. Edited by Hubert D. Astley, M.A., &c., &c. Third Series. Vol. viii. November 1916 to October 1917.]

With the completion of this volume Mr. Astley, who has edited the Magazine for nearly five years, resigns his task. All the Members of the Society, as well as others with a love for birds and bird-keeping, will regret that he has found it necessary to take this step. He has most ably and indefatigably carried out a most difficult task in keeping up the standard of the magazine through the last three difficult years of war. We wish him a well-earned repose and hope that his successor will be able to maintain the magazine at the same pitch of excellence.

The present volume contains a number of contributions filled with practical hints and advice on the care and health of birds in captivity from Messrs. Amsler, A. J. Butler, C. B. Smith, Teschemaker, Miss Alderson, and many another.

Mr. St. Quintin sends an interesting account of his successful efforts to get his Little Bustards to breed, though he has never yet been able to induce his Great Bustards to do so. Since 1886 he has never been without examples of the latter in his aviaries in Yorkshire. He states that he believes *Otis tetrix* is monogamous and that it lays three eggs only. The young of both sexes are indistinguishable from the female during the first year, and the young males begin to show their distinctive markings at about fifteen months.

Another well-known aviculturist, Mr. Blaauw, has been successful in breeding the South American Black-faced Ibis, *Theristicus melanops*; one of the pair had been brought to Europe by Mr. Blaauw himself from Punta Arenas in the Straits of Magellan, and he gives a photograph of the young bird.

From the pen of Lady William Cecil there is an article on the American Warblers, a group of birds seldom seen in captivity and little known to bird-lovers in the Old World, but great favourites among our American cousins for the beauty of their plumage and song. A further paper deals with the Greenlets or Vireos, also a sweet-voiced family.

The coloured plates of the present volume illustrate *Xanthoura cyanocapilla*, the Guatemalan Jay, with a note by the editor, *Bernicla ruficollis* from a picture in the possession of the Duchess of Bedford, also with a note by the editor, and, finally, on one plate, two rare South American birds, *Calliste cyanopygia* and *Compsocoma notabilis*, painted by Mr. Rowland Green from living examples in the aviary of Mr. E. J. Brook.

Dr. Hopkinson has compiled a useful list of the published coloured plates of Parrots arranged in systematic order, and the new editor, Mr. Renshaw, has two articles on the

Secretary-Bird and Mantell's Apteryx in which he deals with their avicultural history. Finally, we must mention a contribution from Sir William Ingram containing the diary of the caretaker employed by him to look after the Great Birds of Paradise on the island of Little Tobago in the West Indies. Sir William believes that these birds, introduced by him eight or nine years ago, have now become completely acclimatized and are increasing by natural means.

### *The Emu.*

[The Emu: official organ of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union. Vol. xvi. July 1916-April 1917.]

Some of the numbers of our Australian contemporary have not reached us so punctually or regularly as usual. They have suffered perhaps from "enemy action"; hence the delay in noticing the last completed volume, which is edited by Messrs. J. A. Leach and C. H. Croll; Mr. C. Barrett, whose name appears only on the first number as joint-editor, has joined the Australian Expeditionary Force. We wish him good luck and a safe return.

Perhaps the longest and most important paper in the present volume is one in which Mr. H. L. White gives an account of an expedition organized by him and undertaken by Mr. William M'Lennan along the northern coast of Australia. Leaving Thursday Island in his cutter 'Avis' on 29 June, 1915, Mr. M'Lennan coasted along the Gulf of Carpentaria and beyond, nearly as far as Port Essington. He landed at many places and collected birds and eggs, and explored a vast heronry situated at the mouth of the Roper river, never before visited by an ornithologist. Mr. M'Lennan did not get back to Thursday Island till May 1916, and was then suffering from a very severe attack of fever and beriberi. Two papers deal with the expedition, one containing M'Lennan's journal illustrated with a map, the other a list of the species obtained.

Among other faunal papers are two by Mr. W. B. Alexander on birds noticed at Bremer Bay on the southern

coast of West Australia, a spot never previously visited by an ornithologist and quite out of the way of ordinary travellers. A second paper deals with some uncommon birds recently observed near Perth.

Some good field-notes, in each case accompanied by fine photographs, are given by Mr. A. H. Chisholm on the three species of *Pachycephalus*, by Miss Fletcher on *Porzana immaculata* in Tasmania, and by Mr. A. Tullock on the Penguins of Macquarie Island far away to the south, where a wireless station was erected for the benefit of the Mawson Antarctic Expedition. Four species of Penguin inhabit the island—the magnificent King (*Aptenodytes patagonica*), the Rock-Hopper (*Pygoscelis papua*), the Royal (*Catarrhactes schlegeli*), and the Victoria (*C. pachyrhynchus*). Interesting notes and good photographs accompany this article.

The new forms described are as follows:—*Malurus lamberti dawsonianus* H. L. White, from Dawson River, Queensland; *Ptilotis albilineata* H. L. White, King River, Northern Territory; *Climacteris waitei* S. A. White, from Coopers Creek district, South Australia; and *Acanthiza winiamida* Wilson, from the desert region of Victoria.

A novel subject is dealt with by Dr. Shufeldt of Washington in the matter of fossil birds' eggs. He figures and describes five so-called fossil eggs preserved in the United States National Museum, two from the United States and three from France, and all apparently of Oligocene age. It is, of course, impossible to make any guess even at the identification of such eggs; indeed, it is not always possible to prove that they are eggs at all, but it is doubtless a subject which has an opening for future study and which may some day carry us further in our knowledge of ancient bird-life.

A word must be said for the illustrations of the 'Emu.' There are a large number of photographs reproduced and some of these are excellent; we very specially draw attention to the Black Swans and nest on the Hacking River, N.S.W., taken by Mr. H. Burrell. There are also coloured plates of

*Barnardius z. myrtæ* and *Acanthiza marianæ* discovered by Captain S. A. White in central Australia in 1913 and 1914, and of *Ptilotis albilineata*, Mr. H. L. White's recently described species already alluded to.

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*List of other Ornithological Publications received.*

- OUDEMANS, A. C. Mededeelingen door Dr. A. C. Oudemans over zijne "Dodo-Studiën," gedaan in de Vergadering der "Nederlandsche Ornithologische Vereeniging," gehouden te Winterswijk op 9 Juni, 1917.
- Annals of the Transvaal Museum. (Vol. v. pt. 4; Vol. vi. pt. 1. Pretoria, 1917.)
- Avicultural Magazine. (Third Series, Vol. ix. Nos. 1, 2. London, 1917.)
- Bird-Lore. (Vol. xix. No. 5. New York, 1917.)
- Bird Notes. (New Series, Vol. viii. Nos. 9-11. Ashbourne, 1917.)
- British Birds. (Vol. xi. Nos. 5-7. London, 1917.)
- Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de Genève. (Tome ii. Fasc. 10-12. Genève, 1917.)
- The Condor. (Vol. xix. No. 5. Hollywood, Cal., 1917.)
- The Irish Naturalist. (Vol. xxvi. No. 10. Dublin, 1917.)
- Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society. (Vol. xxv. No. 2. Bombay, 1917.)
- Journal of the Federated Malay States Museum. (Vol. vii. pt. 3. Singapore, 1917.)
- Revue Française d'Ornithologie. (Nos. 102-4. Orleans, 1917.)
- The Scottish Naturalist. (Nos. 67-72. Edinburgh, 1917.)
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X.—*Letters, Extracts, and Notes.*

(Plate IV.)

Gulls' Eggs.

DEAR SIR,—I am glad that Mr. Jourdain has corrected what appears to have been an error on my part in this connection in 'The Ibis' for 1917 (p. 272). Living at "the back of beyond" and far from museums and oologists, I relied rashly, but, I thought, safely, on the literature of the subject I happened to possess myself.